State of Palestine
Ministry of Health
Minister's Office

دولـــة فـلـسـطين
وزارة الصحة
مكتب الوزير

Saturday: 12-2-2023

The fifty-seventh day of the Israeli aggression against Palestine

Daily report on the effects of the Israeli aggression in Palestine

From October 7 until December 2, 2023

Some of the information contained in this report is as of Friday evening, 1st of December 2023

The Emergency Operations Center at the Ministry of Health in Ramallah supervises the data collection process through its offices in Gaza. Numbers are updated every 24 hours. These numbers reflect confirmed statistics only but do not necessarily reflect all victims due to the fact that many victims are still missing under the rubble.

The current situation:

▪ Health system:

- According to the latest reports of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the number of martyrs, as of the evening of December 1st , reached more than 15,100 martyrs and more than 40,000 wounded. Among the martyrs were about 6,000 children and 4,000 women.
- 20 hospitals still out of service despite some hospitals partially resuming operations following fuel supplies.
- Operating hospitals are unable to provide the necessary treatment services, as a result of bombing, overcrowding, power outages, and the displacement of thousands of citizens to them.
- Four hospitals in the north operate partially and receive patients, with only limited services, and two other hospitals provide dialysis services to kidney patients only.

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- None of the hospitals in the north can perform surgeries. On November 29, during the truce, UN agencies delivered life-saving medicines and surgical supplies, along with fuel, to two hospitals in Gaza City, Al-Ahli and Al-Sahaba.
- 55 ambulances were completely out of service.
- More than 250 martyrs working in the health sector.
- About 30 detained health personnel.
- Dozens of health care centers stopped working as a result of the bombing and the depletion of fuel.

▪ Major events:

- On December 1st , at approximately 7:00 a.m., Israeli bombing returned across the Gaza Strip after a truce that began on November 24th . At least 178 Palestinians were martyred and 589 others were injured.
- Since the return of the Israeli aggression on December 1st , until 18:00, no aid or fuel convoys have entered Gaza, and the aid convoys prepared to enter Gaza have remained on the Egyptian side of the border, and humanitarian operations inside Gaza have largely stopped, with the exception of Services inside shelters and the limited distribution of flour in the areas south of the Gaza Strip. The evacuations of the wounded and dual nationals to Egypt, and the return of Gazans stranded in Egypt, also stopped.
- On December 1st , Israeli occupation forces dropped leaflets ordering residents of the population centers located east of Khan Yunis in the south (Al-Qarara, Khuza'a, Abasan, and Bani Suhaila) to move to shelters in the Rafah area. As of 21:00, no major displacement has been reported from these areas.

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- On 30th of November, nine wounded were evacuated to Egypt, accompanied by 15 medical attendants. In addition, 91 Gazans were stranded in Egypt, along with 33 medical staff from the United Arab Emirates, and two UN staff entered United States to Gaza.

▪ Population and displacement

- On December 1st , the Israeli occupation forces renewed their warnings and pressure on the residents of the north to evacuate towards the south.
- It is estimated that up to 1.8 million people in Gaza, or nearly 80% of the population, are internally displaced, however, obtaining an accurate count is challenging; Due to difficulties in tracking IDPs residing with host families, and the numbers of those who returned to their homes during the suspension period but remained registered in UNRWA and other shelters.
- Nearly 1.1 million IDPs are registered in 156 UNRWA facilities across Gaza, of whom approximately 86% (958,000) are registered in 99 UNRWA shelters in the south, and an additional 191,000 IDPs are estimated to reside in 124 public schools and hospitals, as well as elsewhere Such as wedding halls, offices, and community centers, and families host the rest.

▪ Public health threats

- Due to overcrowding and poor sanitary conditions in UNRWA shelters in the south, there have been significant increases in some infectious diseases and conditions such as diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, skin infections and hygiene-related conditions such as lice, and there are also initial reports of disease outbreaks, including hepatitis A.
- Concerns have been raised about vulnerable groups of people experiencing difficult shelter conditions, this includes persons with disabilities; Women who are pregnant, have recently given birth, or are breastfeeding, people recovering from injuries or surgeries, and those with a weakened immune system.
- On 1st of December, UNRWA reported an outbreak of hepatitis A in one of its shelters. Separately, UNHCR provided 10,000 medical consultations daily in shelters hosting displaced people. Furthermore, since 4th of November, 12,000 children have received vaccinations in UNRWA shelters.

Basic needs:

- Since October 11, the Gaza Strip has been suffering from a power outage, after the Israeli occupation authorities cut off electricity supplies, and the fuel reserves needed for the only power plant in Gaza ran out.
- Despite the truce, there has been almost no improvement in people in the north's access to water for drinking and domestic purposes, with most major water production facilities remaining closed due to fuel shortages and some also due to damage. Water is primarily available from small private wells

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and UNRWA wells, and serious concerns remain about waterborne diseases due to water consumption from unsafe sources.

- In the south, UNRWA continues to operate eight water wells providing potable and domestic water to shelters for internally displaced people, along with water trucking operations, and over the past few weeks, solid waste from camps and emergency shelters has also continued to be collected and transported to landfills, to reduce the level of health risks And environmental.
- On 30th of November, WFP distributed food parcels in the south through UNRWA shelters and six distribution points outside the shelters for displaced families. In addition, 15,000 families hosting displaced people received food parcels.
- Since 21st November, UNRWA has provided flour to 30,222 families outside its shelters, in addition to the daily food support that UNRWA provides to displaced people in their shelters.
- On November 28th , the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics reported that Gaza suffers a daily loss of US$1.6 million in agricultural production. The Foundation estimates that losses are likely to be higher given the destruction of agricultural equipment and agricultural land, and the damage to thousands of trees, especially olive trees. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics stated that the economic impact was also significant, given that 55% of agricultural products in Gaza were sold outside the Strip.
- The amount of cooking gas that reportedly entered Gaza from Egypt during the truce period (about 85 tons per day) represents a third of the equivalent daily average that entered between January and August 2023.

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▪ Destroyed buildings

- The final number of destruction is not available due to the continued bombing and the disruption of all communication channels.
- The latest updates indicate that more than 59% (nearly 280 thousand) of the housing units are destroyed, destroyed units: more than 56 thousand, partially destroyed housing units: 224 thousand. The widespread destruction exacerbates health vulnerabilities, making it difficult to determine the full extent of the health impact amid ongoing attacks.

▪ The West Bank, including Jerusalem

- The number of martyrs in the West Bank since 07th of October 2023 until the preparation of this report reached 252 martyrs, and the number of wounded is about 3,100.
- Occupation forces' attacks on hospitals, health centres, ambulances and ambulance crews are increasing in the West Bank, as the occupation has escalated its targeting of hospitals, besieging and storming them, attacking ambulance cars and crews, and arresting the wounded.
- The closure of Israeli occupation checkpoints, lack of safety, movement restrictions, and attacks on health facilities and workers make the movement of ambulances difficult, restricting the movement of health care workers, and patients' access to primary care and hospitals between West Bank cities and Jerusalem.
- Partners running mobile clinics remain inaccessible to parts of Area C, leaving residents without access to basic healthcare services.

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Urgent needs

- An immediate cessation of the Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and health institutions.
- We call on the United Nations, international institutions and human rights institutions to immediately implement international humanitarian laws that prohibit attacks on hospitals, health centres, ambulances, health teams and paramedics immediately.
- Urgently allow sufficient humanitarian and health supplies to enter the Gaza Strip, especially medicines, medical supplies, food, dairy, and fuel for generators in hospitals.
- Immediately stop the displacement of citizens.
- The urgent need for immediate support to enhance search and rescue operations.